

The Health of Andover

Medical Officer of Health 1957



THE HEALTH OF ANDOVER

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1957



BORCUGH OF ANDOVER

1957

Mayor

Councillor G. D. Simpson

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Alderman W.J. Ponting

Vice-Chairman

Councillor H. Randall

MEMBERS

His Worship The Mayor
Alderman W.J. Armstead J. P.
Alderman O.J. Norris
Councillor P.S. Batchelor
Councillor J. Haines
Councillor Lt.Col.A.F. Smith
Councillor J.H. Gardner

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

F. H. M. Dummer, M.B., Ch.B. (St.And.)., D.P.H. (Lond.)., (Resigned 31.12.57)

A. C. Howard, M.D., B.S.(Lond.)., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Appointed 1.3.58)

Chief Public Health Inspector & Borough Shops Acts Inspector

A. R. Tarrant, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Fublic Health Inspector

R. K. Crow, M. K. S. H., M. A. P. H. I., M. R. I. P. H. H.

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary

Miss M. B. Lowman.

Clerk

Miss P. Beaves.

OUTDOOR STAFF

Rodent Operator

A. Prosser.

General Assistant (Part-Time Rodent Work)

D. Mundy.

BOROUGH OF ANDOVER PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

October, 1958.

To His Worship the Mayor,

Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Andover:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my first Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health.

Since I did not take up the appointment until March this year, this report for the year 1957 records events which occurred during the tenure of office of my predecessor, Dr. F.H.M. Dummer.

There is little of note on which to comment in the vital statistics of the Borough - they reflect the trends of recent years in the national statistics for England and Wales.

The numbers of infectious diseases notified during 1957 were higher than the previous year - the increase being due to the predominance of measles.

No cases of poliomyelitis were recorded.

The occurrence of a new Asian strain of Influenza A virus resulting in a pandemic of the disease caused some anxiety and considerable illness and inconvenience. Outbreaks were most marked in closed communities such as boarding schools and hospitals and new National Insurance claims for sickness benefit reached unusually high levels for the Autumn months of October and November. Fortunately - although the disease was by no means trivial and the case incidence was high, the mortality was not unduly so.

Perhaps the most significant national event in the field of environmental health was the accident at the Windscale Plant of the Atomic Energy Authority in October. Largely as a result of public concern and correspondence in the press, and also following the recommendation of the Fleck Committee subsequently appointed by the Government to consider aspects of health and safety in the Atomic Energy Authority, public attention was focussed on the potential dangers resulting from the ever increasing use of radio-active isotopes and other sources of radiation in modern life, and it was realised that the time had come to disseminate more widely a knowledge of the dangers and methods of control of radiation, in order that local authorities could understand the environmental hazards involved, and co-operate with other agencies in their control, and in the protection of the general population.

Whether we like it or not, this new technology has come to stay, and this country's economic position in the world will increasingly depend on further development of its potentialities.

During the year, fluoridation of the town's water supply to the recommended level of 1 part per million continued, and repeated sampling at various points confirmed that this level was maintained satisfactorily.

Public antagonism to fluoridation increased during the year, and a legal action was initiated against the Borough Council by an Anti-Fluoride Association which was formed from the rate payers who disapproved of the Council's action.

I have to thank the Chief Public Health Inspector for his contribution to the report on the Hygiene and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough, and all the staff of the Public Health Department for their co-operation throughout the year.

My thanks are also due to the Borough Surveyor and the Housing
Manager for information on the activities of their departments during the
year, which has been invaluable to me in the production of this report.

I remain, Mr. Mayor,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A Howard:

Medical Officer of Health.

- 7 - General Statistics

Area (in acres)	6, 381	(6,381)
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population	16,150	(15,940)
1951 Census figure	14,661	
Number of inhabited houses	4,465	(4,403)
Rateable Value	£237 , 876	(£121,634)
Sum represented by penny rate	£950	(£488)

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of this town at the end of June, 1957, was 16,150. The net gain for 1957 of births over deaths was 64.

The population trend of Andover is as follows:-

1949	15,260	1953	15,440
1950	15,050	1954	15,600
1951	15,390	1955	15,680
1952	15,430	1956	15,940
	1957	16,150	

Vital Statistics

	Birt	h <u>s</u>
	Male	Female
Total	124	127
Legitimate	121	120
Illegitimate	3	7
	Birth R	ate
	Andover Borough	England & Wales
Live Births	15.54	16.1
Comparability Factor	1.01	
Corrected Birth Rate	15.7	
Still Births	19.5	22.5
	Deaths (Al	1 Causes)
	Male	Female
Total	101	86
-0 002	101	06
	<u>Death R</u>	<u>ate</u>
	Death R	ate England & Wales
All Causes	Death R Andover Borough 11.58	<u>ate</u>
All Causes Comparability Factor	Death R Andover Borough 11.58 0.80	ate England & Wales
All Causes	Death R Andover Borough 11.58 0.80 9.3	ate England & Wales 11.5
All Causes Comparability Factor	Death R Andover Borough 11.58 0.80 9.3 Infant Mo	ate England & Wales 11.5 rtality
All Causes Comparability Factor	Death R Andover Borough 11.58 0.80 9.3	ate England & Wales 11.5 rtality
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All Causes Comparability Factor	Death R Andover Borough 11.58 0.80 9.3 Infant Mo Andover Borough	ate England & Wales 11.5 rtality England & Wales 23.1
All Causes Comparability Factor	Death R Andover Borough 11.58 0.80 9.3 Infant Mo Andover Borough 19.5	England & Wales 11.5 rtality England & Wales 23.1

⁽The Birth and Death Rates are calculated per 1000 of the population. The Infantile Mortality Rate is calculated per 1000 live births.)

Vital Statistics

(a) Births

A total of 251 births occurred during the year, 124 boys and 127 girls.

The live Birth Rate, corrected for age and sex distribution by the Registrar-General's comparability factor was 15.7 per thousand population. The rate for England and Wales for 1957 was 16.1.

(b) Still Birth Rate

The number of still births was 5, giving a still birth rate of 19.5 per 1,000 births. The figure for England and Wales was 22.5 per thousand births.

(c) The Death Rate

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 187, of which 101 were males and 86 females, compared with 216 registered in 1956. This gives a local death rate, corrected by the Registrar-General's comparability factor for age and sex distribution, of 9.3 per thousand population which compares favourably with the National figure for England and Wales of 11.5 per thousand.

As in recent years, the chief causes of death were proportionately:-

- (1) Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System 42.26 more than a third of these deaths being due to coronary artery disease.
- (2) Cancers of various types 15.5% including 7 deaths from lung cancer, 6 in males and 1 female.
- (3) Vascular lesions of the central nervous system 13.26.
- (4) Respiratory diseases 5.4%.

In addition, there were 3 deaths from influenza and 2 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

No deaths resulted from the infectious diseases of childhood, but one death was associated with childbirth.

These figures closely reflect proportionately the causes of national mortality and are what one would expect in an ageing population with all the material benefits of western civilisation and the welfare state.

The infantile mortality rate (i.e. the number of infant deaths recorded in the first year of life per 1,000 live births) was only 19.5 and the neonatal mortality rate (i.e. the number of infant deaths recorded in the first 4 weeks per 1,000 live births) was 12.0.

These figures compare favourably with the national rates which were 23.1 and 16.5 respectively, though too much significance should not be assigned to such comparisons since the difference in the size of the two populations at risk is so great.

Infectious Diseases

The incidence of the notifiable infectious diseases was low during the year under review, apart from measles and whooping cough, of which 285 and 38 cases respectively were notified. These figures are in keeping with the biennial characteristics of the diseases, and 1957 was a year of high incidence generally in the country.

Thanks to the availability of modern anti-biotic drugs, serious complications of both these diseases have been considerably reduced in latter years, and in the case of whooping cough the severity of the attack appears in many cases to be reduced by previous vaccination against the disease in infancy, if it is not completely prevented.

Other diseases notified were 3 cases of scarlet fever, all in children under 10 years, and 1 case of erysipelas in an adult.

There were no cases of diphtheria or anterior poliomyelitis.

Two cases of food poisoning occurred during the year. They were both originally notified as dysentery, but subsequently found to be cases of infection with Salmonella Typhi-murium. In each case, they were isolated incidents.

The first was in a boy of 4 years of age, who was probably infected by a relative who was found to be a carrier of the organism. The second case, a man aged 27 years, was traced to the probable consumption of an infected duck's egg.

These are relatively common as a source of Salmonella infection, and ducks' eggs should only be eaten hard boiled, since light boiling and even frying does not render them safe for consumption.

Immunisation and Vaccination

During the year immunisation and vaccination against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough continued both in general practitioners surgerys and at County Council clinics. The efficacy of these protective procedures is now so well-established that most parents readily accept them on behalf of their children. Nevertheless, it is desirable to maintain a continuous immunity to diphtheria by giving re-inforcing injections to children of school age if the disease is to be kept under control.

It still smoulders on in the country, and during the year 1957, 6 deaths were provisionally assigned to this cause in England and Wales.

In the same way, vaccination against small-pox is very desirable for all infants, since in these days of air travel, the risk of importation of the disease from abroad has greatly increased, and primary vaccination of infants is less likely to lead to complication than when it is delayed to later in life.

It is pleasing to record that some 63.3 per cent. of babies born in Andover during 1957 were vaccinated before their first birthday as compared with 52.8 in 1956.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was continued, using the new British vaccine, and was made available to all those who had been registered in 1956, and was later extended to all children born between 1947 and 1956, a total of 166 children in the Borough receiving two injections.

Administration of Health Services National Health Service Act, 1946.

The administration of these devolved services is carried out by the Andover and Kingsclere District Health Sub-Committee of the County Council.

The Committee has at its disposal a considerable amount of information on the health of the local districts and an important, if not spectacular side of the work, is the appointment of district nurses and the detailed knowledge of the work being undertaken in the respective districts.

Reports are submitted each meeting on infectious diseases, births and deaths, inspection of nurseries, immunisation and vaccination, midwifery and maternity services, home help services, nursing accommodation, and matters of health importance in which the three districts have a common interest.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

No formal action was taken under this Section during the year.

Housing

I am grateful to the Housing Manager for the following report on housing progress during the year:-

The number of post-war houses completed by the Council now amounts to 733, an increase of 24 during the 12 months ending 31st December, 1957. In addition to the new houses there have been a number of vacancies in existing houses, and a total of 38 new tenancies were granted during the year.

The estate of 89 three bedroomed houses at Bere Hill Crescent is now completed and 4 flats and 2 shops at Silverbirch Road are also occupied.

The Ash Tree Road site consisting of 29 houses will be completed early in 1958, and there are 24 two bedroomed houses and 12 one bedroomed bungalows in course of erection at Vigo Road. No further building programme can be approved owing to the difficulty of financing new schemes during the present period of high interest rates.

The Council have agreed to purchase the 50 temporary houses (prefabs) and new roo.s will be fitted in order to extend the useful life of these houses.

Slum clearance has been limited during 1957 owing to the lack of suitable vacancies for re-housing the families from slum houses, although it has been possible to rehouse the families from the site of the proposed Police Station at South Street. The types of houses now being erected will be especially suited to the needs of slum clearance, and it is hoped that at least 20 families will be re-housed during 1958.

Three houses at Wo. versdene Close have been sold to housing applicants, two new houses have been built for occupation by Police officers, and a house and flat have been made available for district nurses.

A greater emphasis is now placed on the value of exchanges and transfers, and during the year 7 transfers and 16 mutual exchanges have been crranged in order to provide tenants with more suitable accommodation.

The housing waiting list numbers over 400 applicants of which ever 100 are aged persons. The predominant need appears to be for smaller houses and the provision of such accommodation would release larger houses which are at present under-occupied.

A number of applications have been received from persons who have received Notice to quit under the Rent Act, 1957.

In the selection of applicants with recommendation for re-housing on medical grounds, it has been the practice to willocate additional points and give such weight to various medical factors as the Medical Officer has advised. Two applicants who were receiving treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis have been housed in more suitable accommodation.

CARAVAN SILE

The Municipal Caravan Site at Pickett Twenty is occupied by 16 caravans, and conditions have been improved by the provision of a building including toilets and washing facilities. Further improvements are proposed for 1958.

Water Supplies

Public Supply

During the year 1957, the water supply has been extended to the Picket Piece-Andover Down area, the old private supply at Andover Down having been taken over. The supply, therefore, now covers the whole of the Borough supply area, plus a small fringe area at Smannell and Little London.

The normal and special treatment of the town's water supply has been maintained during the year.

Private Supplies

(a) Andover Down-Picket Piece Area

(i) Picket Piece - Ox Drove Section

The scheme to extend the Council's water mains to this area received approval and the Picket Piece - Ox Drove section completed. Of the 64 properties in this section, 20 were connected to the main by the end of the year as follows:-

		Connected to Main
Total number of dwellings	- 59	17
Smallholdings with caravan	s - 3	2
Public buildings	- 2	1
Tot	al 64	Total 20

NOTE: There are nine caravans stationed on land in connection with above dwellings, four with main supply.

The necessary action will be taken to ensure the connection of properties where the existing supply is polluted. These comprise 13 dwellings and one public building.

(ii) Andover Down Section

All the properties in this section, except two isolated cottages, will shortly be connected to the main supply when the existing private piped supply is linked with the main.

The properties in this section comprise the following: -

Total number of dwellings - 32
Business Premises - 2
Caravan Site (12 caravans) - 1
Total 35

NOTE: There are four caravans stationed in the grounds of Down House. Down House contains seven flats.

(b) Other Areas

(Public supply available in highway)

(i) Pickett Twenty (15 houses)

Number with wells

(ii) Smannell and Woodhouse (16 houses)

Number with wells 1
Number with bores 3

(iii) Charlton and Foxcotte (110 houses)

Number with wells

Number with bores

3

(iv) Knights Enham (13 houses)

Number with wells

(v) East Anton (11 houses)

Number with bores
(2 take supply from deep bore at watercress bed adjacent)

From the above figures it will be seen that 95 dwellings and 23 caravans within the Borough take a supply of water from sources other than a public mai

Supplies to Dairies and Dairy Farms

The duty of ensuring that dairy farms are provided with a supply of water suitable for the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, passed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on October 1st, 1949.

There are ten such farms within the Borough, eight of which take a main supply.

One dairy pasteurising milk derives its water supply from a bore on the premises and quarterly samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory.

New Private Supplies

A new bore was sunk at 80, Junction Road, as the owner did not wish to take main water subjected to fluoridation, and three samples were taken in connection with this installation.

Sampling of Main Supply

A sample taken in relation to a complaint regarding a storage tank at a school fed from the main was unsatisfactory, with the result that the storage was discontinued.

88 samples were taken from selected points and submitted to the Government Laboratory in connection with the control of the fluoridation of the supply.

- 19 - Milk Supplies

There are nine persons registered as distributors of milk and eight premises registered as dairies within the Borough. The W.I. is registered as a distributor of cream for their Friday market at the Star and Garter Yard.

The County Council has delegated its powers in respect of the licensing and supervision of pasteurising plants to the Borough Council. Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)

Regulations, 1949, are as follows:-

Dealers (Pasteuriser's) Licences - 4
Dealers (Sterilised) Licence - 1
Dealers (Pasteurised) Licences - 5

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk)
Regulations, 1949, are as follows:-

Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licences - 7

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act. 1950, Specified Areas

The Borough is included in a specified area within which the retail sale of milk is restricted to designated milks, i.e. Pasteurised, Sterilised and Tuberculin Tested.

Pasteurising Plants

There are four milk pasteurising plants in operation within the Borough, two plants of the Holder Type and two High Tempe rature Short Time installations.

Samples from Dealers

Twenty-one samples of raw T.T. Milk were taken for bacteriological examination, three of which failed to satisfy the official test.

A total of two hundred and fifteen samples were taken from pasteurising plants, all of which satisfied both the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue tests with the exception that three failed the Phosphatase test.

Three samples of Sterilised milk taken for the Turbidity test proved satisfactor

Samples from Schools

Seventy-four samples of Pasteurised milk were taken from schools, all of which satisfied the prescribed tests with the exception that one failed the Phosphatase test.

Biological Examination

Two samples of raw T.T. Milk submitted for biological examination proved negative for Myco. tuberculosis and Brucella abortus.

Milk Bottle Cleansing

Three hundred and fifty-four bottles were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, two hundred and ninety-seven of which proved satisfactory, thirty-five fairly satisfactory and twenty-two unsatisfactory. In cases of unsatisfactory results the method of cleansing is checked and advice given.

Statutory Action

Proceedings were taken against dairymen as follows:-

(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Section 2)

In respect of a foreign body (bristle) found in a bottle of school milk. The case was proved and a fine of £5, imposed. The defendant subsequently appealed against the conviction to Quarter Session which was allowed without costs.

(b) Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 (Regulation 26)

- (1) Dirty bottle containing milk delivered to a school.

 Case dismissed.
- (2) Dirty bottle containing milk delivered to a householder.

 The case was proved and a fine of £3. imposed.

- 21 -

Public Services

Public Cleansing

A new Incinerator has now been operating for approximately eighteen months and modifications carried out by the suppliers have secured better conditions of smoke control.

The amount of refuse continues to increase and salvage statistics show that the incinerator is operating to some extent as a commercial unit, and the recovery of waste products is increasing.

The following are the statistics for 1957:-

	Tons	Cwts.	, <u>£</u>
Waste Paper	311	10	2,599
Textiles	18	10	328
Metals	39	18	237
Baled Tins	171	9	1,151
	541	7	4,315

The number of dustbins collected exceeds the number of hereditaments as collections are now made from the R.A.F. Married Quarters and from a number of Caravan Sites. The number of bins collected per week now exceed 6,000.

A once a week service is maintained throughout the whole of the Borough Area, and a more frequent collection of obnoxious trade refuse is made from the central area.

The street sweeping continues to be carried out by the use of the one manulectric vehicle, with a sweeping gang supplemented by orderleys for the more sparcely populated portions of the Borough.

Parks and Open Spaces

A start has been made on the completion of the Batchelor's Barn Allotments to form an extension of the London Road Playing Field area, and it is hoped to complete this work during the 1958 season. This will provide additional facilitie for cricket and football and can be considered as an environmental health service.

Street Lighting

Although not of any direct benefit to public health, but possible as a contribution to public safety, it might be mentioned that the street lighting scheme now covers the whole town except portions of A. 303 which is shortly to be designated as a trunk road. A preliminary scheme for A. 303 is ready when the time is ripe to submit and carry out this work to trunk road standards.

Public Conveniences

It has not been possible to proceed with the erection of new public conveniences and the only official conveniences are now at The Guildhall, where facilities are provided for both men and women but there is an arrangement whereby The George conveniences are cleansed by the Corporation as an acknowledgement of considerable public use.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Articles requiring steam disinfection are dealt with at St. John's Hospital by arrangement. Disinfection of three premises was carried out after infectious diseases.

Disinfestation work was carried out at premises infested as follows:-

ánts		6
Flies	-	4
Cockroaches	-	3
Fleas	-	2
Earwigs	-	2
Woodlice	-	1
Beetles	•••	1
Bugs	-	1
Lice		1

A liquid or powder insecticide is applied as found necessary.

29 wasps nests were destroyed at the request of householders.

Swimming Pools and Hot Baths

Borough Swimming Pool

Special attention is given to the purity of the water which is continually circulating at the rate of 13,800 gallons per hour, filtered and chlorinated. Chlorine residual tests are carried out daily and regular weekly samples taken by Public Health Inspectors during the swimming season all proved satisfactory. Reports on all samples are posted on the notice board at the pool and are noted with interest by the public.

The Surveyor has supplied the following statistics for the year 1957:-

Bathers	
Adults Children Special organisations	4,648 22,272 289
(Adults & Children)	27,209
Groups school children	4,088
Spectators	
Adults Children	1,493 1,139
	2,632

The hot baths were closed in September, 1954, and have not been reopened.

There is a pool at the Grammar School, the water being chlorinated by hand dosing according to the use of the pool.

Twenty samples were taken by Public Health Inspectors in the swimming season, all of which proved satisfactory.

Rodent Control

(1) Statistics Year ended 31st December, 1957)

No. of complaints received and dealt with - 157 (107) **

No. of premises surveyed - 722 (1,149)

No. of premises treated - 447 (217)

The total number of properties in the Borough at 31st March, 1957, was 5,180. This included 69 agricultural properties.

*The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding period of 1956.

(2) Organisation

A free service is provided to domestic premises. Business and agricultural premises are treated on a cost of labour and materials basis.

(3) Hampshire No. 1 Workable Area Committee

The Committee held one meeting at Andover during the year, the Council being represented. The object of the Committee is to achieve the co-ordination of the work of Rodent Control by the constituent Local Authorities.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Sewerage

Following the central area flooding in the summer of 1957, a further relief surface water sewer has been laid from the High Street to the river with connections to the existing surface water drainage system in George Yard and the High Street. This is intended to give relief and avoid over-spill to the Bridge Street surface water drains.

Preliminary schemes for the sewerage of the Junction Road area have been revived and revised following the complaints of surcharge of both foul and surface water sewers, received during the summer period following heavy storms. These schemes have been accepted in principle for execution in the financial year 1959/60 and will be a further contribution to environmental public health.

Sewage Treatment and Disposal

Sanction has been received for the construction of a cold digestion tank at the sewage disposal works and tenders have been invited for the contract for the constructional work which will be put in hand together with the construction of additional sludge beds by direct labour during the current year 1958. This will alleviate the difficulties whereby sludge is stored in lagoons and will prevent the possibility of sludge reaching the river and causing pollution. A satisfactory standard of effluent was maintained as signified by the River Board's analysis.

Sanitation

The following gives the up-to-date position as the result of a re-survey:-

1. Town Area

(a) Barlows Lane

	Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks NOTE: 8 of the above have drainage in combination which discharges to one septic tank on Council property		12
	opposite. Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	26
(b)	Chestnut Avenue		
	Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	13
(c)	Wellesley Road		
	Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	2 4
(d)	Norman Court Lane		
	Dwellings with wa'er closets and drainage to cesspools	-	3
(e)	Winchester Road		
	Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	20
(f)	Plantation Road		
	Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tank	_	1

5

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools

(g)	The Avenue		
	Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	3
(h)	Vigo Road		
	Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water	-1	1
	drainage to sewer	-	7
(i)	Marlborough Street		
	Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to sewer	-	5
(j)	New Street		
	Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage	-	4
(k)	Leigh Road		
	Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools		2
(1)	Mead Hedges		
	Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and drainage to cesspools or soakaways	-	2
(m)	Rooksbury Road		
	Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	2 2
oun	try Areas		
(a)	Andover Down - Picket Piece Area		
	Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water	-	29 45
	Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to soakaway or cesspools Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage		12 16
	NOTE: In addition to the above there are 27 caravans with chemical closets, also a turkey farm with water close and cesspool drainage.	et	

(b) Pickett Twenty Area Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to soakaways or cesspools 2 Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage NOTE: In addition to the above there is a sanitary block on the Municipal Caravan Site with drainage to a septic tank and a cesspool for waste water. (c) Smannell and Woodhouse Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage NOTE: In addition to the above there is a bakehouse with water closet and cesspool drainage and a Chapel with a chemical closet and no drainage. The church has no sanitation. (d) Charlton and Foxcotte (Public sewer available to part) Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks 8 26 Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to soakaways or cesspools Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage 33 NOTE: In addition to the above the Social Club Hall has a bucket closet and no drainage. The Church and a Chapel have no sanitation. (e) Knights Enham Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks NOTE: The Church has no sanitation. (f) Upper Enham (on Northern border of Enham Alamein) Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage (g) East Anton

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage

(h) Shepherds Spring

Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage - 2

(i) Bere Hill House, Bere Hill Lodge, "Greenacre", Micheldever Road, and Bere Hill Farm.

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools - 4

SUMMARY

1. Town Area

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to s	eptic tanks - 30
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to c Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and	esspools - 75
drainage to a public sewer	- 12
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and drainage to cesspools	waste water
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and	no drainage - 4
	MOMAT 40 =

<u>TOTAL</u> - 125

2. Country Area

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to cesspools or soakaways Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage	- 62 - 91 - 21 - 69
TOTAL	- 243

From the above it will be seen that 354 houses are not connected to a main sewerage system and 12 houses connected to the main sewer have bucket or chemical closets.

The clearing of blocked drains and water closets is treated as a public health service and 134 of these were cleared forthwith by the out-door staff without charge. Repairs and improvements to drains and sanitary fittings were affected at 4 premises and 16 hydraulic and smoke tests were applied in connection with this work.

Proposals have been accepted in principle to complete the sewerage system of the town in the Charlton area.

It is to be hoped that it will not be long before all bucket and chemical closets and cesspools within the town area are memories of the past, since these methods of sewage disposal are insanitary and offensive in urban areas.

Slum Clearance Programme

(a) Individual Unfit Houses

(i) Houses Demolished

Five houses were demolished as the result of statutory action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, displacing $14\frac{1}{2}$ persons as follows:-

6, Rack Close

73, 74 and 75, Charlton

53, Chantry Street

Three families from the above were rehoused by the Council, the other two finding their own accommodation.

(ii) Demolition Orders Served

Demolition orders were served in respect of six houses as follows:-

15a, Bishop's Way (Breach of undertaking)

27. New Street

29, New Street (Breach of undertaking)

42 and 44, London Street

13, New Street.

No. 29, New Street was vacant at the date of serving the order.

The Council agreed to rehouse the families from the remaining five houses.

(iii) Undertakings not to use for human habitation

Formal undertakings were given in respect of the following houses:-

4, 6 and 8, Chantry Street.

Nos. 4 and 6 were vacant at the date of serving the orders. No recommendation was made regarding the rehousing of the tenant of No. 8.

(iv) Dwellings Closed

Closing orders were made in respect of the following houses:-

115 and 120, Charlton 9, New Street

The Council agreed to rehouse the families to be displaced.

(b) Clearance Areas

(i) Adelaide Road No. 1. Clearance Area (8 houses)

This site was cleared and approved for the erection by the Council of four three bedroom houses. Land was also made available for the improvement of three houses, Nos. 42 and 44, and No. 62, Adelaide Road, adjacent to the site.

(ii) Adelaide Road and Rack Close No. 1 Clearance Area (5 houses)

Two houses in this area, in respect of which a Clearance Order was confirmed in 1956, were still occupied at the end of the year, but it is hoped to rehouse the occupants and clear the site during 1958.

(iii) East Street and Union Street No. 1 Clearance Area (3 houses)

Two houses in this area, in respect of which a Clearance Order was confirmed in 1956, were still occupied at the end of the year. The Council resolved to negotiate for the purchase of the area and it is hoped to rehouse the remaining occupants and clear the site during 1958.

(iv) Pitmans Yard and Union Street No. 1 Clearance Area (12 houses) Compulsory Purchase Order

Negotiations were proceeding with the owners of properties included in this area for the requisition by the Council. An extension of the statutory period in which a compulsory purchase order must be submitted to the Minister was applied for in order that these negotiations could be carried on. The Minister of Housing and Local Government agreed to extend this period by six months and eight properties were conveyed to the Council by the end of the year.

Slum Clearance Rehousing

Further consideration was given to this matter and a joint meeting of the Housing and Public Health Committees was held in January. The following statistics were prepared for this committee:-

THE PROBLEM

The following are statistics prepared by the Public Health Department:

	-110 a carro mars or o posterior pro-bradon of one a constant.		spor marre
(a)	Number of houses considered unfit, as shown on the return sent to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in the middle of 1955 in accordance with		
	s. 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	•••	132
(b)	Number of houses dealt with 22	,	
(c)	Number of houses in respect of which action is pending 15		
	Deletions 6		
	Vacant houses 3		
	46		
(d)	Number of houses remaining to be dealt with	•••	86
(e)	Number of families re-housed by Council from unfit houses included in Programme	•••	10
	Number of families finding own accommodation	•••	1
(f)	Number of families re-housed by Council from unfit houses not included in the Programme	•••	9
	Number of families finding own accommodation	•••	_1
(g)	Number of families now awaiting re-housing living in houses in respect of which statutory action		
	has been taken •••	•••	11 (

(9 houses)

These families consist of: -

aged couples - 2 other couples - 2 single persons - 3 other families - 4

(h)	Number of families living in unfit houses in respect	
	of which statutory action has been commenced or is	
	under contemplation by the Public Health Committee	14

(i) An analysis of the occupiers of unfit houses remaining to be dealt with is as follows:-

One person families 18 . 20.9% Two person families 27 . 31.3% Three person families 18 . 20.9% Over three person families 23 . 26.7%

The Council subsequently agreed in principle to the erection of a greater proportion of one bedroom dwellings to meet the need and the allocation of 30 houses for slum clearance purposes as soon as practicable.

Informal Action

The Council decided to negotiate with the owners for the purchase of a block of 8 houses, Nos. 29 to 43, Vigo Road, with a view to repair and improvement. These dwellings were included in a slum clearance programme prior to 1954.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Rent Act, 1957 (operative from the 6th July)

Part I - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1)) Number of applications for certificates	• • •	15
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	•••	2
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates		
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	• • •	5
	(b) in respect of all defects	•••	8
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under	ייך	
	paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	• • •	9
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Author	ity	
	under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Sche	dule	
(6)	Number of certificates issued	• • •	2

Public Health Act, 1936.

(a) Nuisances - Statutory Action

(i) Premises

An abatement notice was served in respect of a nuisance from the defective roof of an outbuilding also an accumulation of soot on the premises occupied by a sweep. This notice was disregarded and a summons issued. The nuisance was proved and an abatement order was made by the Court requiring the defendant to comply with all the requirements of the abatement notice within a period of one month. The order was eventually complied with within the period allowed.

(ii) Animals

An abatement notice was served in respect of animals kept in a dwellinghouse in such manner as to be prejudicial to health. Inspection revealed that six dogs and 15 cats were being kept in a small scullery.

The R S. P. C. A. Inspector co-operated in this case with the result that the nuisance was abated.

(b) Filthy and Verminous Articles

A certificate was issued under Section 84 in respect of furniture removed from a dwellinghouse and the same were destroyed.

(c) Moveable Dwellings

(i) Sites for Moveable Dwellings

There are four licensed sites used for residential purposes.

The sites at Harewood Carage, London Road and Icknield Way were licensed for a further period of 12 months, the licenses providing for 12 and 13 caravans respectively. There is also a licensed site at The Crescent, the licence providing for 18 caravans.

An application in respect of land at Hundred Acre Corner was granted to provide for 24 caravans to be stationed on the site.

(ii) Moveable Dwellings

Applications for individual licences were granted in respect of 27 dwellings.

One application was refused.

(iii) Camping on Unlicensed Sites

There were no complaints of unlicensed camping and none discovered during the year, but the usual gypsy camping occurred in Watery Lane, a Public Highway, and was dealt with by the police.

(iv) Municipal Camping Site

The Housing Committee is responsible for the management of this site with the Housing Manager as authorised officer and to be responsible for rent collection. The number of caravans is limited to 16 having regard to the facilities provided at present.

Atmospheric Pollution

The gas works continue to create pollution on the discharge of the retorts, also railway engines at the Junction Station and Goods Yard.

Complaints were again received regarding pollution for shunting engines and the matter was taken up with the Station Master and Locomotive Inspector · · with the result that further instructions were issued to drivers.

Building Byelaws Part IVA - Smoke Prevention - were inserted in the existing Byelaws and came into operation on the 1st November, 1957.

Meat and Meat Inspection

Slaughtering

Slaughtering is carried out at the Public Slaughterhouse, Southend Road, and the existing contract for the slaughtering rights was renewed for a further period of one year from the 1st July. It contains a Clause prohibiting Sunday killing after 1.00 p.m. and evening killing after 6.00 p.m. except in the case of genuine emergency.

The Slaughterhouse is recognised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as a Deadweight Certification Centre for pigs under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme and the Council's Public Health Inspectors act as certification officers, but application was made for the extension of approval to cover all classes of fatstock. This was eventually granted and the certification is carried out by the Ministry. 520 pigs were dealt with up to the date on which the approval was given.

Inspection

100% inspection of all animals slaughtered was carried out, details of which are shown in Appendix 'D'(i). Over 10,000 animals were slaughtered and this entailed 465 visits and working a great number of hours beyond normal during the year including Sundays.

Disposal of Condemned Meat

No difficulty has arisen regarding the disposal of condemned meat.

Voluntary surrender of all meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption is obtained and a certificate given to the owner.

All unfit meat and offal is weighed and immediately removed in special bins from the slaughterhouse to a separate fly proof condemned-meat-room from which it is taken by a reputable contractor who has entered into an undertaking to the effect that the meat and offal would be adequately processed in order to safeguard the public health.

All condemned meat and offal is severely mutilated and stained with a vegetable dye before it is permitted to be removed from the condemned meat room and a receipt obtained from the contractor.

Cysticencus Bovis

100% inspection of beef carcases and offal for the detection of lesions is carried out and details of carcases dealt with are shown in Appendix 'B'(i).

Affected carcases and offal are removed to Southampton for cold storage for a period of 21 days at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. This complies with Memo/3 Meat, but the carcase is labelled and a release certificate issued to the owner which permits the removal of the carcase at the expiration of the storage period. No difficulty has been experienced in this respect to date.

Liver Fluke

The continued loss of liver by reason of fluke (Distoma Hepaticum) is still a matter for attention, 141 livers and 115 part livers of cattle being condemned during the year 1957 but the majority of these are collected for pharmaceutical purposes.

Watercress Beds

Watercress growing is classified as one of the industries of Andover and a fair number of persons of both sexes find regular and seasonal employment in its various branches.

The groups of beds in the Borough of Andover cover an area of approximately 14 acres and the produce finds its way to most of the large markets by rail and road.

Regular inspections of watercress beds and packing premises are made and samples of water and cress are taken and submitted for bacteriological examination as necessary. The standard of purity of the water aimed at is not less than that of drinking water.

Miscellaneous Licences Issued and Premises Registered Game Dealers Licences

Twelve licences were in force at the end of the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

The above Act provides for the licensing of persons keeping pet shops subject to compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the licence.

Three licences were granted in respect of shops selling goldfish, birds and small domestic animals.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Under this Act, certain premises wherein any of the filling materials prescribed in the Act are used for upholstery, stuffing or lining of bedding, toys, baby carriages, etc., have to be registered with the Council. The only premises required to be registered are those used by Enham Industries, Enham Alamein, and these were inspected twice during the year.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1953 to 1954

The above Act provides for the humane and scientific slaughter
the licensing of slaughtermen, and for purposes connected therewith, and
covers the kinds of animals and types of instruments to be specified on the
licence. Nine applications for licences were granted for a period of twelve
months in each case. Action regarding contravention of the provisions of the
Act was not found necessary during the year.

The Temple-Cox and Cash captive bolt type humane killer is used at the Public Slaughterhouse, also a long arm Greener killer, which fires a bullet, is used on occasions for bulls and dangerous animals. An Electrolethaler is used for stunning pigs and sheep. Every endeavour is made to ensure that all animals are slaughtered without pain or suffering and demonstrations of the methods employed will always be given to anyone interested.

Knacker's Yard

The Knacker's Yard at Andover Down ceased to be used for the purpose on the 30th September, 1956, on the expiration of the licence granted under the Food and Druga Act, 1955.

The premises are now used for cutting up meat obtained from a Knacker's Yard in another area for sale as animal food.

Legislation to deal with this class of business is overdue.

Market Stalls and Street Traders

The Saturday street market continues and the number of stall-holders selling foodstuffs is as follows:-

Fruit and Greengrocery - 6
Fish - 1
Sweets - 1
Canned and Pre-packed goods - 1

A standpipe is fixed in the Market Place so that traders can obtain water, but the provision of adequate washing facilities with hot water, soap and towels is an urgent necessity in the Market Place; also in the men's conveniences.

The number of Street Traders, other than stall-holders, is as follows:-

Fruit and Greengrocery - 4
Grocery and Provisions - 1
Butchers - 2
Fish - 2
Ice-Cream - 2

In addition to the control under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, the Council have adopted by claws with respect to the handling, wrapping, etc. of food, and the sale of food in the open air, also By claws have been made to control rubbish and litter.

Borough Market

Sales by auction of paultry (live and dressed) take place every Friday at the Borough Market, Bridge Street, and regular inspection is carried out before sa Few wild rabbits are exposed for sale due to extermination by myxamatosis.

An official Egg Grading and Packing Station is attached to this market, and strict control is exercised over the storage and disposal of egg yolks from breakages.

Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises

(i) Number of Premises

The following gives the number of food premises by type of business:-

Butchers	_	12	
Grocers	_		
Bakehouses		14 8	١
Works Canteens			
Fish Friers	_	8	
	240	3	
School Kitchens			
and Canteens	-	15	
General Stores	-	30	
Greengrocers	-	13	
Cafes and			
Restaurants		24	
Dairies	_	8	
Wet Fishmongers	_	8 5	
Licensed Premises		38	
Slaughterhouses		90	
Private		7.7 • •	
Public	-	Nil	
	***	1	
Ice-Cream Retailers	-	45	
Ice-Cream			
Manufacturers		4	Total - 228

(ii) Registered Premises

The following is the number of food premises by type registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Manufacture and storage of ice-cream	_	4
Storage and sale of ice-cream	-	45
Manufacture of sausages		13
Manufacture of pies		2
Cocking of hams	-	4
Frying of fish and potatoes	_	3

Number of Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 - 1954:- ... 8.

(iii) Inspection of Registered Premises

The number of inspections is as follows:-

Ice-Cream Premises - 82 Sausage Manufacturers - 55 Fish Friers - 24 Pie Manufacturers - 15

Other Food Premises (not registered)

All types including Bakehouses - 317

(iv) Education

No special campaign has been carried out but much work has been done on an advisory basis during the course of inspection.

(v) Disposal of Condemned Food

All condemned food, other than meat, is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Incinerator.

The method of disposal of condemned meat is dealt with under the headir of "Meat and Meat Inspection." (Reference Page 35.)

(vi) Special Examination of Stock

No further distribution of Chinese egg albumen was made in 1957.

(vii) The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952.

There are four manufacturers of ice-cream, one being on a large scale with modern heat treatment plant. Two small scale manufacturers use a complete cold mix and the other a small heat treatment plant.

Temperatures are checked and conservators inspected regularly at all premises and sixty samples of ice-cream from the above manufacturers and from retailers were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue reduction test at the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, with the result that

³⁶ samples were placed in Provisional Grade 1

⁶ samples were placed in Provisional Grade 2

¹⁰ samples were placed in Provisional Grade 3 8 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 4

(viii) The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 - 1956

The initial survey of food premises after the coming into force of the Regulations was completed during the year, but a good deal of work still remains to be done to clear the outstanding notices.

Contraventions Remedied under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Number of notices served - 24

Number of notices complied with - 13

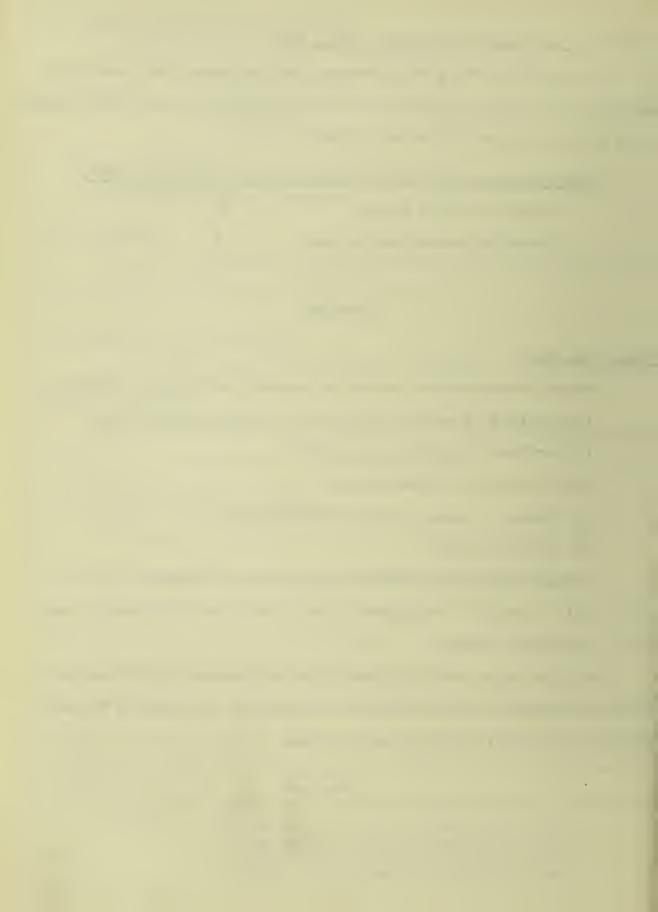
Shops Act

Shops Act, 1950.

Routine inspections are carried out covering the following matters:-

- (a) Provision of washing facilities and sanitary accommodation;
- (b) Provision of: lighting and heating;
- (c) Facilities for taking meals;
- (d) Closing of shops on weekly half-holidays;
- (e) Evening closing;
- (f) Assistants weekly half-holidays and meal intervals;
- (g) Conditions of employment of young persons under 18 years of age;
- (h) Sunday trading.

The Chief Public Health Inspector holds the Statutory appointment as Shops Act Inspector for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) and (h) above.



The following table shows the number and nature of the inspections carried out during the year:-

Public Conveniences (including Inns) Rubbish Tips Pet Animals Act Nuisances from:-	67 51 3 2
Rubbish Burning Rubbish Smell Soot Smoke Stables Pigeons Animals (Pets) Incinerator Piggeries Infested Premises:- Fleas Flies Moths Rats and Mice Cockroaches Infectious Diseases	15 12 12 14 14 15 15 15 15 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18

NOTICES SERVED

1. Informal Notices

Food Premises	24
housing Defects	30
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	10
Water Service Fittings	5
Rubbish	2
Weeds	2
Factories Act	2
Smoke Nuisance	1
Absence of Proper Dustbins	1
Nuisance from Extractor	1
Animals	1
	79

3. Statutory Notices

Housing Defects Food Premises	5 1
	6

2. Defects Remedied After Service of Informal Notices

Food Premises Housing Defects Drains and Sanitary Fittings Water Service Fittings Dangerous Disused Well	13 6 3 1 1
	24

4. Statutory Notices Complied

Housing Defects Drains and Sanitary	3	
Fittings	1	
	4	

5. Works Carried Out by the Conin Default

Nil

COMPLAINTS

The following is a list of the complaints received during the year gives a good idea of the variety and amount of work involved:-

Blocked Drains	110		
Blocked W.C's	119	Unauthorised Camping	1
Blocked Sewers	15	Overcrowding	1
	2	Insanitary Promises	1
Blocked Sinks	5	Dirty Sanitary	
Defective Drains and		Conveniences	1
Sanitary Fittings	22	Dangerous Boundary Wall	1
Water Service Fittings	11	Site of Condemned Cottages	2
Housing Defects (General)	23	absence of Washing	
Defective Roofs and Gutters	11	Facilities in Public	4
Dampness	2	Conveniences	•
Smell	14.	Glass on Pavement	1
Noise	4	Weeds, etc.	1
Rubbish	4 6	Lorries backing into houses	1
Dustbins	6	Rabbits	2
Unsound Food	23	Pigeons	4
Storm Damaged Food	1	Fowls	1
Flooding of Houses	4	Dead Mouse	1
Animals (Pets)	6	Dead Birds	1
Smoke	4.	Infested Premises:-	1
Manure	3		00
Incinerator	ĺ.	Wasps Nests	29
Dirt in Bottle of Milk	2	Ants	6
Glass in Bottle of Milk	1	Flies	4
Object in Bottle of Milk	2	Cockroaches	3 2
Water in Milk	2	r'icas	
Sour Milk	4	Earwigs	2
Dirty Milk Bottle	,	Woodline	1
	1	Bugs	1
Contaminated Water Supply	7	Lice	1
Sediment in Water	2	Beetles	1
	295		67
	41)		0/

Meat Inspection Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in Shole or in Part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	C ws	Colves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Ī
Number killed (if known)	845	397	693	3,681	4,555	
Number inspected	845	397	693	3,681	4,555	
ll diseases except uberculosis and eysticerci						
hole carcases condemned	-	-	7	8	29	
arcases of which some part r organ was condemned	270	194	2	181	744	
ercentage of the number nspected affected with liseases other than suberculosis and cysticerci	31.9%	48.%	1.3%	5. 1%	16.5%	5
uberculosis only						
Thole carcases condemned		2	-	-	-	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	18	53	,-	-	56	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.1%	13.8%	-	-	1.2	R
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	1	-	-	-	
Carcases submktted to treatment by refrigeration	8	1	-	-	-	,
Generalised and totally condemned			-	***		_
Weigh	nt of Meat a	nd .rgans	Condemned	0+1	ner Dise	_
		Tubercu cwts.	losis lbs.	-	vts.	38
Carcases and parts of carcases		18	10		+9	
Organs		23	82	}	38	
	Fotal:	41	92	1:	37	

Other Food Condemned

Condemnation certificates were issued in respect of the following food voluntarily surrendered by private traders:-

Weight in	lòs.		Canned Food	
Potatoes Onions Cabbage Fish Sausages Bacon Luncheon Meat Cooked Ham Total Weight	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	299 84 10 88½ 41 9 5½ 33 537¾ lbs.	Fruit - Meat - Vegetables - Tomatoes - Corned Beef - Cooked Bacon - Jam - Soup - Milk - Spaghetti - Chicken - Sardines - Rice -	33 40 11 11 10 9 6 6 5 3 2
			Total number of cans -	138

Sundry other foodstuffs were condemned including 17 pies,
4 bottles fruit juice, 15 packets prawns and 3 tins prawns. The disposal
of this food is dealt with at the Council's Refuse Incinerator.

Meat on Butchers' Premises

Home Killed Meat - 797

Imported Meat - $8\frac{1}{2}$

Total - $805\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Factories Acts, 1937 & 1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

	Number of		Number of				
Premises	on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	. Occupiers Prosecuted			
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities (2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	15 86	30 25	-	-			
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises.)	2	6	•	-			
·	103	61		-			

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	-22	r of case were Remedied	Number of cases in which prosecution were instituted		
Want of cleanliness (S1) Overcrowding (S2) Unreasonable temperature (S3) Inadequate ventilation (S4) Ineffective drainage of floors (S6) Sanitary Conveniences (S7) (a) Insufficient (b) Unsuitable or defective (c) Not separate for sexes Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1 - 1	-	-		
	2		-	-	-

Tuberculosis

	70	New Cases and Transfers Respiratory Non-Respiratory					<u>Deaths</u>					
ge eriods	Re	espi	ratory	Non-Re	espirat	ory	Re	espi	ratory	Non-	Res	piratory
GITOUS	1/1	Tr.	Total	M E	Tota	<u>T</u>	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0 -												
1 -												
5 -												
5 -	1	2	3									
5 -	2		2				1		1			
5 -												
5 -	2		2				1	1	2	1		1
5 -	1		1									
5 and upwards												
Total	6	2	8				2.	1	3	1		1
								•				1

Number of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register on 31st December, 1957. (31st December, 1956, in brackets)

	Male	s	Femal	.es	Total		
spiratory	87	(83)	37	(36)	124	(119)	
n-Respiratory	7	(8)	12	(12)	19	(20)	
<u>Total</u>	94	(91)	49	(48)	143	(139)	

During the year, the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has creased by 4 as shown in the second Table. There were 4 new cases, 4 transfers om other districts, and 4 deaths as shown in the first Table.

The difference in figures in deaths from Tuberculosis in the above Table d those listed in the "Causes of Death" is explained by the fact that deaths tified to me of registered Tuberculous patients are irrespective of immediate use of death.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases

Final numbers according to sex and age after corrections of cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year ended 31st December, 1957:-

	Scar	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough			Measles		
	M	F Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Under 1 year			1	1	2	5	3	8	
1 year				2	2	12	6	18	
2 years			2		2	19	7	26	
3 years	•		3	2	5	23	15	3 8	
4 years	: 1	1	6	1	7	15	16	31	
5 - 9 years	2	2	12	7	19	77	69	146	
10 - 14 years	3					2	6	8	
15 - 24 years	3					3		3	
25 and over			1		1	1		1	
Age Unknown			.•			3	3	6	
Total	3	3	25	13	38	160	125	285	

Food Poisoning

1 Male Aged 4 years

1 Male aged 25 years and over.

Erysipelas

1 Male aged 65 and over.

Table of Deaths

	<u>M</u>	ales	Fem	ales	To	tal
erculosis, respiratory erculosis, other hilitic Disease htheria oping Cough ingococcal infections te Poliomyelitis sles er infective and parasitic disease ignant neoplasm, stomach ignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ignant neoplasm, breast ignant neoplasm, uterus er malignant and lymphatic neoplasm kaemia, aleukaemia betes cular lesions of nervous system onary disease, angina ertension with heart disease er circulatory disease luenza monia achitis er diseases of respiratory system er of stomach and duodem.un tritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea unitis and nephrosis	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 0	(3): (0) (1) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (4) (7) (0) (15) (16) (2) (35) (1) (4) (4) (3) (6)	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(C) (O) (O) (O) (O) (O) (O) (O) (O) (O) (O	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(3), (0) (1) (0) (0) (0) (1) (5) (7) (2) (13) (13) (24) (58) (3) (24) (58) (8) (9) (4) (2)
	0 1 0 0	(0) (1) (1) (0) (1) (13) (1) (3) (1)	0 0 1 0 17 1 3	(2) (2) (0) (1) (1) (13) (0) (4)	0 1 0 1 2 23 2 5 2	(4) (2) (3) (1) (1) (2) (26) (1) (7) (2)
causes	- 101	(122)	o 86	(o) (94)	0	(0) (216)

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations Completed During the Year 1957

injection (as regards Col.2) or of reinforcing injection (as regards Col.3)		who a fu	oer of dren completel comp	eted urse Y	3	Number of children who received a rein- forcing injection	
Diphtheria alone							
Under 1 year			-			_	
1 - 4 years						1	
5 - 14 years			4			51	
<u>Total</u>			4		52		
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	1 Combined						
Under 1 year			2			-	
1 - 4 years			23			1	
5 - 14 years			2			8	
Total			27			9	
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	n/Tetanus Comb	ined					
Under 1 year			62			-	
1 - 4 years			132			1	
5 - 14 years			14			24	
<u>Total</u>			198			25	
8							
Whooping Cough alone			_				
Under 1 year			-			4	
1 - 4 years			_			-	
5 - 14 years			. 000			1	
<u>Total</u>	•				_		
	Vacoi Under 1	inati 1	2-4	mallpo: 5-14	<u>x)</u> 15 & ove	r TOTAL	
Number Vaccinated 1st January-30th June	77			9	8	101	
1st July-31st December	82	5 3	2 6	12	4	107	
Number Re-Vaccinated							
1st Jenuary-30th June			2	12	37 22	5 1 28	
1st July-31st December			1	5	22	287	

County Health Services

Health Visitors

Miss M. L. Collins

Miss D. D. Woodcock

Miss N. White

District Nurse/Midwives

Miss E. M. Ford, ...

Mrs. P. A. Smith.

Miss N. Rutter

District Nurse

Miss M. Lowe

Andover Health Centre, Junction Road, andover.

Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinic Child Guidance Clinic Child Welfare Clinic Dental Clinic Eye Clinic School Clinic Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic 4th Tuesday Speech Clinic Toddlers Clinic

Tuberculosis Clinic

2nd & 4th Mondays By appointment only Thursdays By Appointment only By appointment only Wednesdays By appointment only By Appointment only Wednesdays

